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New and interesting Plants from Western North America.—III.*

BY A. A. HELLER.

SALIX LYALLII (Sargent)

Salix lasiandra, var. *Lyallii* Sargent, Gard. & Forest 8 : 463. 1895.

This species is abundant in the low ground along the Chehalis river, in Chehalis county, Wash. I have collected what is said to be *Salix lasiandra* near Lewiston, Idaho, and the variety *caudata* at the original station near Santa Fé, New Mexico, and this western Washington plant is very different from both. As described in the "Silva," it certainly has sufficient characters to make it worthy of specific rank, for it is said to differ in its "longer leaves, tapering from the rounded or subcordate base, usually white on the lower surface, and often seven or eight inches in length, in its more glandular petioles, and the rather narrower and less hairy scales of the pistillate aments."

CORYLUS CALIFORNICA (A. DC.)

Corylus rostrata β *Californica* A. DC. Prodr. 16² : 133. 1864.

This differs from the eastern *Corylus rostrata* in its shorter, rounder, thinner, and more pubescent leaves. The tube of the involucre is also much shorter and broader, sometimes barely exceeding the nut. It is abundant in grassy clearings about Montezano, Chehalis county, Washington, occurring as a shrub four to six feet in height, and growing in clumps.

RANUNCULUS INTERMEDIUS (Hook.)

Ranunculus Flammula β *intermedia* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 1 : 11. 1830.

Hooker describes this as "caule repente gracili foliis anguste lanceolatis superioribus linearibus integerrimis. * * On the gravelly banks of rivers from Canada to lat. 69°." This is one of several varieties described by him, but he says that none of them appear to grow west of the Rocky mountains. As now interpreted, this form occurs also on the Pacific slope, but the west coast forms are more robust than the eastern specimens. In his "Flora of North-

*Substituted for the improper title : "New Plants from Western North America."

west America," Mr. Howell takes for this plant the name *R. Unalaschensis* Bess., published in 1842, founded upon specimens from Alaska, but cites Hooker's name as a synonym. I have seen no Alaskan specimens, and there is a possibility that the eastern and western forms may prove distinct.

Our specimens were collected near Montesano, Washington, June 11, 1898. The plant is plentiful in wet places, the decumbent and creeping stems often two feet long, the lower leaves over a half inch in width.

OPULASTER PAUCIFLORUS (Nutt.)

Spiraea pauciflora Nutt.; T. & G., Fl. N. A. 1: 414. 1840.

Spiraea opulifolia γ *pauciflora* T. & G., Fl. N. A. 1: 414. 1840.

Neillia malvacea Greene, Pittonia, 2: 30. 1889.

Opulaster malvaceus Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 949. 1891.

Nuttall's type, which is in the herbarium of Columbia University, was collected in "glades of the Blue Mts., Columbia." It is abundant on the Craig mountain plateau, Idaho, which is separated from the Blue mountains by the Snake river, also on the Palouse hills on the north side of the Clearwater, and across the country along the mountains to Lake Pend d'Oreille, where Professor Greene collected his type of *Neillia malvacea*. It is apparently the only *Opulaster* in that region, as its near relative *O. monogynus* has not been detected outside of the Rocky Mountains, and *O. capitatus* appears to be restricted to the western side of the Cascades.

KALMIA MICROPHYLLA (Hook.)

Kalmia glauca γ *microphylla* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 41. 1834.

The original of this was collected in "swamps in the Rocky Mountains, Drummond," and is described as having "foliis vix semipollicaribus subovalibus." I have seen a number of specimens of this from the Rocky Mountains, and consider them entirely distinct from *Kalmia glauca*, with its narrower, longer and thicker leaves.

STACHYS PUBENS (A. Gray)

Stachys ciliata, var. *pubens* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2¹: 388. 1878.

This is described as having "flowers commonly rather smaller

or shorter" than those of *S. ciliata*. Our specimens, collected at Montesano, Washington, have flowers much larger, and red-purple in color, as compared with the pink flowers of *S. ciliata*, which is also plentiful at the same place. The plant in the Columbia herbarium, collected by Holmes on the Fraser river, and cited as the type of the variety, is imperfect, and the flower appears to be rather small. This appearance, however, is probably due to insufficient pressure, for in other respects our plant is similar, as are specimens collected by Macoun in British Columbia. In addition to the larger, darker colored flowers, this species is much stouter than *S. ciliaris*, blooms two weeks later, has narrower leaves in proportion to their length, with sharper crenations, and the inflorescence is longer, with shorter and narrower floral leaves.

HYDROPHYLLUM TENUIPES sp. nov.

Stems erect, rather stout, about 5 dm. high, branching, purplish, especially below, channeled, sparingly covered with spreading, clear colored hairs : leaves broadly ovate in outline, the larger lower ones about 10 cm. in length by 15 cm. in width, lower and basal ones long-stalked, pinnately 3-5-parted, the lobes obovate, and laciniately toothed or cut, the teeth acute, mucronate ; both sides more or less provided with hairs of the same character as those of the stem, but appressed ; the under side also slightly whitened : cymes on stalks about 8 cm. in length, simple or forked, the flowers borne on slender pedicels .5-1.5 cm. in length, which are beset with the same kind of hairs which are on the other parts of the plant : calyx 7-8 mm. long, the lobes erect, narrowly linear-lanceolate, hispid-ciliate with the same clear spine-like hairs : flowers creamy, or faintly tinged with purple, the corolla-lobes almost oval in outline, a little longer than the calyx, slightly notched, with an oblong appendage half as long as the lobe attached to the inner face of each : stamens long-exserted, as in the genus : ovary hispid.

The type is our no. 3853, collected at Montesano, Chehalis county, Washington, May 31, 1898. The plants grew in low, moist, rich ground, along the Chehalis river, in a place which later in the season becomes overgrown with grass, small bushes, and various herbaceous species. *Hydrophyllum tenuipes* belongs to the medley called *Hydrophyllum occidentale*, but differs from typical plants of that species by its acute leaf-segments, possibly taller growth, and the totally different character of its pubescence.